Asheville News.

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FOR THE NEWS.

CIRCULAR TO THE PUBLIC.

HIGH PRICES AND EXTORTION.

THERE has been so much said and written of late on the subject of high prices and extortion, that one would suppose the whole community was a den of cut-throats, thieves and robbers.

Excepting only, and always, the favored few, who have not much to sell, have less to make, and scarcely any thing to do, but find fault, without attempting to lend a practical hand to remedy the evil of which they complain, the whole Southern Confederacy would seem, by the most of writers and stump speakers, to be one indiscriminate mass of knaves and traitors to the country.

In olden times, before modern political economists and philanthropists taught a different lesson to the world, extortion was considered one thing, and high prices another and quite a different one.—But the moralists of these latter days seem disposed to treat the terms as being synonymous; and that point being established, of course all who sell any thing at such a rate as to live by their avocation, whether of agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing products, are extortioners; for all are at high prices, and many if not all of them necessarily so.

For instance: the farmer who formerly raised a bushel of wheat for $1, or corn for 40 cts., or a pound of bacon for 10 cts., if he now raise the same articles with the same labor, at 5 or $6 for wheat, $2 for corn, or 50 cts. per lb. for bacon, he must of course be an extortioner, by this doctrine. And the shoe and boot maker, who formerly made a pair of boots for 4 or $5, if he now with the same labor make the same boot for 15 or $20, must in like manner be branded as an extortioner. The manufacturer who formerly produced a yard of cotton cloth for 10 cts., a bunch of yarn for $1, or a yard of woolen goods for 75 cts., if he now manufacture and sell the same articles at 50 cts., $6, and 3 to $4, he is of course the chief of extortioners. No grain of allowance is made for him, that the raw material cost him from 100 to 600 per cent., more than formerly; that the price of labor has been doubled and trebled; or that provision and clothing, on which himself and family have to subsist, are risen in the market from 300 to 600 per cent.; that the price of dye stuffs, oils, &c., without which he cannot operate, are advanced from 500 to 1000, and even 2000 pr. ct.; that his machinery, fast wearing out by running night and day to supply the incessant demand, cannot be replaced for 1000 per cent. over former prices. It is no shadow of excuse to the shoe or boot maker that he never was able to more than make a decent support for himself and family by his trade, and having now to pay from 300 to 400 per cent. more than formerly for their provisions and clothing, that he is compelled to charge in like proportion for his work, and cannot perceive that he is much better off than formerly.

Nor can the farmer be heard in excuse, that he is nearly worn down with the toils, troubles and expense of raising a family, the male portion of which that was able to render him much assistance has been required by the public exigencies to appear in defence of their country's rights in its hour of peril; or if some of his sons were married and doing for themselves, he is naturally expected to lend a helping hand to their wives and young families during their absence; that besides this, he is looked to by the government and country to furnish meats, grain and clothing, to supply the armies, including in 9 cases out of 10 his own offspring; that the available labor of the country having been by public necessity taken from the cultivation of the soil, as well as other pursuits, the productions are lessened; while the repeated losses and disasters, the avoidable and unavoidable waste committed by the moving armies, have very much increased the demand for almost every necessary article of consumption, of which he proudly claims his labor is the main foundation. He may justly add to this that if indeed any gain is to be obtained by the high prices induced by the scarcity of production and increased demand, he is entitled to a very large share of it at least, as having furnished his quota in defending the rights of the country, and as being mainly held liable for the public debts incurred, that he is not laboring for himself so much as for his posterity, and that if *they* have to bear the brunt in defending the country, and also of defraying the debts incurred by the operation, he cannot see any well grounded objection to their receiving any benefit that may incidentally arise in their favor, from the just and well established laws of supply and demand,—a law that has ruled the prices between men from the beginning of the world, and will probably continue to do so till the end of time.

But all these and a thousand times more such reasons will avail him nothing, before the stern, uncompromising, rigid and inflexible tribunal of moralists who hold the long since exploded doctrine, that the intrinsic and market value of any article ought to, and must be, the same; that, once established, no circumstance, time, place, or condition can alter it, and consequently the individual who yields to circumstances with which he is surrounded, and cannot control, asks and receives more than this estimated value, is certainly guilty of extortion, or high prices, which in their estimatien is one and the same thing.—They are unwilling to subscribe to the old and only true and reasonable doctrine on that subject, that while a man may, under one state of circumstances, be guilty of extortion, in selling a bushel of corn for 50 cents, the same man, under a different state of circumstances, would not be guilty of that disgraceful offence, in selling the same bushel of corn at $5. But the most interesting and amusing part of the programme of these wiseacres, consists in the avidity with which they claim to be the especial friends and champions of the soldier's wife; "The poor soldiers wives." Now I think I but express the sentiments of the whole community, when I say, that I am not only willing, but anxious to see the wives and helpless children of soldiers who are unable to live on their own means, amply provided for, by a tax laid on the property of the county if it should double or treble the tax-payers burthen to do so. The County Court is the true and proper guardian of all such cases, without leaving them dependant on the cold charity of a doubtful friendship.—While their husbands are engaged in the defence of the country, they have a right to expect it. Some such cases may reasonably be expected to arise whether prices are high or low. But we cannot hide from the eyes of the world, or the page of history, if we would, that the conscript law under which our soldiers are raised, makes no distinction of classes, rich or poor. Nearly every white female in the country is either a soldier's wife, a soldier's sister, or a soldier's mother; and those who are not so, ought to feel a double impulse resting upon them, to provide to the utmost of their ability in supplying the soldier's wants. And though it is not to be denied, that the relation of wife and children, is peculiarly near to any man whose heart is in the right place, I think I hazzard but little in saying, that he does not possess a soldier's heart, that can pass by lightly the claims to support of an aged and infirm mother, or a helpless sister.—They all claim his sympathies, and I have no doubt they all possess them, when in a state of destitution or want. But I rejoice to be able to say from personal observation, that the state of the female portion of this community including soldier's wives, is not so gloomy as many of the sensation writers and speakers would have us believe. In fact it is generally conceded that a woman however poor, if she is able to work, in making cloth on the hand loom, (as our women generally are,) can purchase more for her labor now, than in times of low prices; and where she is able to obtain a loom, wheel and cards, I am certain she can more than double that point. To illustrate: she buys a bunch of yarn costing the enormous price of $6.50, with which she chains 28 yards. Admitting that she pays $2 per lb. for 14 lbs. of wool to fill it with, (and I believe it has not exceeded that price in this country,) she makes 28 yards which, if good Jeans, readily commands $4 per yard in cash, yarn, or any thing else that is for sale, which is $112. Now, deducting from this the wool, $28, and yarn $6.50, making $34.50, and she has left for spinning, weaving, dyeing, &c., of the 28 yards, (which in times of low prices would cost not more than $10 or $12,) the neat sum of $77.50. Or, if ordinary Jeans, she sells readily at $3 per yard, and nets for her labor $50.—In either case about 5 times the price of former times. But, say the apologists for low prices, if she had bought the yarn cheaper she could and would sell her cloth much cheaper. They ought to say that if she had bought *every thing lower:* for it is evident if she had paid nothing for the chain it could only have reduced the price a fraction over 23 cts. per yard. That being the cost to her.

The simple and undisguised truth is, that the price of every species of labor and production is inflated to an alarming extent; whether of agriculture, manufacture, or mechanism, by the inevitable law of demand and supply; and as well might one indivibual amongst us accuse his neighbor of being the main and immediate cause of the war, and the irritated feeling now existing between the North and the South, as for any one class, calling or avocation, to charge the other with being the main cause of the present state of high prices. Every man, woman and child in the Confederacy have participated in the cause, in exact proportion to what they have consumed more than they produced; and nothing short of throwing a supply on the market, to meet the demand, can effectually remedy the evil, or make it more tolerable. For if prices were put down to-day, one or two or three hundred per cent., (without an increased supply,) there would be a general rush, even to the cutting of each others throats among purchasers, for who would have the preference of purchase; and when obtained, would only be divided with others, at the most enormous speculative prices, and corrupt understandings and bargainings of secret intrigues between buyer and seller. No such disgraceful machinations can be practiced or formed between the manufacturers and consumers, while productions continue to be offered in open market under the hammer, however the horse leech of speculation *may*, and I fear too frequently *does* intervene perniciously between them. I again repeat, even though it should be in the face of the judgment of wiser men, that supply is all that can remedy the evil, unless indeed the government resolve itself into a consolidated dictatorship; with numerous branches of Military Tyranny, extending all over the country, and dispensing its benign will for law, according to the existing whim of the administrator; and imparting its own spirit to the humble slaves on whom it operates; in which case the people of this country would be apt ere long to find that the remedy was much worse than the disease.

Admitting high prices to be a positive evil, and in a general sense I presume it is not denied as such, it is nevertheless a cheering reflection in the general gloom, that the evil though it may be a great one, does not fall so much on the soldier's wives and families, (as some writers represent,) as it does in other quarters. The poor soldier himself, toiling for the good of the whole country, at the low price of $11 per month, bears no inconsiderable share of it. His scanty means of obtaining comfortable clothing, notwithstanding the efforts of the government to furnish him, frequently calls for the expenditure of his small means, at great sacrifice to him. And it is to be hoped that Congress will ere long either raise his wages, or in some way compensate him for losses in this respect. The country owes their soldiers a debt of gratitude, and will never grumble at seeing them suitably rewarded, to the utmost of its ability to do so. Nor is the soldier all that suffers from the present state of high prices, and deserves the sympathies of the philanthropists of the country. There are several classes of worthy citizens that are less or more injuriously affected by them, and some of them very seriously. Take for instance a citizen whose worldly substance is mostly invested in Bank or Railroad stock, or other stocks of the country, and who in time of peace and low prices lived comfortably on his income from this source, he is now seriously affected, as having to pay 300 or 400 per cent. more for provisions, clothing, &c. The salaried officers in like manner. The Doctor, Lawyer, Minister, and other professional men, and also Teachers and Tutors of institutions of learning, are likewise affected in a considerable degree. And even the merchants of the country, who steadily and from time to time, raised the prices of their goods, as the laws of demand and supply seemed to justify, are many of them (for the want of supplies) out of goods, and consequently out of business, or comparatively so. And strange as it may seem, many of the latter class are now the most clamorous for low prices; though, unfortunately for the pocket of the customers, their conversion to that wholesome faith is of but recent date, and therefore not fully established. It is thought, however, that the whole fraternity will, one by one, drop into the true faith, as their shelves become thoroughly depleted of the strong temptations that now resist their conversion. And what sight would be more desirable in the present state of the country. The merchants, always an intelligent and enterprising class of the community, and possessed for the most part of some degree of wealth, can do more in supplying the wants of the government and people by turning their efforts in the right direction, than any other class in the community. Let them, therefore, instead of watching Blockade runner's sales of goods, or idly spending their time and lending their influence to depress the few manufactories in use, and thereby adding to the miseries of the country, launch out in the production of the various articles so wretchedly needed to supply the wants of the people.—If their consciences under new conversion should be too tender to permit them to sell goods at the present high rates, (and it is much to be hoped it will,) they will be permitted, I presume, to sell them lower, whether it be iron, nails, salt, leather, paper, oils, soap, copperas, &c., or any agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing production, the culture or manufacture of which they may choose to engage in. The production of many of the articles so much needed can be engaged in without much preparation or cost, and with great advantage to themselves and the country. They need not be afraid of the return of peace preventing the investment from being remunerative; for in most of these articles, the country ought to, and will supply itself, if it is true to itself and the principles it professes; as no country has ever prospered by importing many of the common necessaries of life from abroad, (and particularly from an enemy,) when it teemed with the means of producing them at home in abundance, and particularly at the close of an exhausting war.

Let every one then, as their means and opportunity permit, engage in the production of some one or more article of prime necessity. Let Congress and the States set their wisest heads to work, in maturing some well digested plan for retiring and calling in the unprecedentedly redundant circulation of paper currency, and prices will as assuredly fall, as a Balloon without gass, or, as water will flow down stream.

These remarks are respectfully tendered to the country on a subject eliciting light, from an humble individual unaccustomed to writing, though of some little practical experience, and are offered for consideration merely on the ground, that a Sparrow may sometimes see what an Eagle might overlook. W. J.

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1862.

FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

ARMISTICE PROPOSITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

REPLY OF EARL RUSSELL AND PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

RICHMOND, November 30.—Northern dates of the 27th instant have been received.

Mr. Daouyn De L'Huys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a dispatch to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg, dated Paris, October 30th. He refers to the painful interest with which Europe has watched the struggle raging in America. "Europe," he says, "has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth. The neutrality maintained by France and the other powers ought to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. At last accounts the two armies were in a condition that would not allow either party any decided advantage to accelerate the conclusion of peace. All these circumstances point to the opportunity of an armistice. The Emperor has therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime powers. He therefore proposes that England, Russia and France should propose an armistice for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease, at sea, as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period. This proposal would not imply any pressure of negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice."

Earl Russell, in his reply, says:—"Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures, but asks, is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time, would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to await the time when the three Courts may offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties."

Prince Gortschakoff replies that the proposed mediation, if presented in an official or officious character would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, provided France should persist in her intervention of negotiation, and England should acquiesce in their course, instructions should be sent to Baron Stoeckle at Washington, to lend the French and English Ministers, if not official, at least moral support."

The London Herald bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British Government.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL MORGAN.

While Gen. Morgan's command was at Gallatin, he received information that a large division of the Abolition army was approaching Nashville by the way of Tyree Springs. He accordingly selected three hundred men from the brigade, for the purpose of ambushing them and capturing their wagon train. He arrived at the road just as the head of the Yankee column was approaching, and selecting a good position, succeeded in pouring a very destructive fire into them. The General arranged his men on the side of the road, and placing himself at the head of the line, instructed them to retain their fire until he gave the signal, which was to be the firing of his own pistol. The signal was given, and immediately three hundred double barrelled guns were discharged right into the midst of the Yankee horde.

The effect can be imagined better than described. The whole column recoiled in great confusion, and it was some time before the enemy could regain their equilibrium. Our men had time to reload and discharge another volley before their artillery could be bro't to bear on us. When we were compelled to retire, the General made a circuit to the rear, and placing his men in another good position, instructed them to await the approach of the next brigade, while he rode on with one of his officers towards Louisville to ascertain how far it was behind.

In this ride he captured about a dozen prisoners, most of whom were officers. He was so much entertained by this amusement, that he was gone longer than he was aware. In the meantime the enemy finding out that our men had taken a position in their rear, sent back two regiments of cavalry and drove them from their position. The General not being aware of this, rode back to where he had left his men, but what was his surprise when he found himself in front of about two thousand "blue coats."—The Abolition officer immediately rode forward and ordered him to halt, and demanded the signal. The General replied, "What do you mean, sir, by demanding a signal of an officer of my rank. I'll teach you, sir, how to insult a government officer, by demanding signals when you should be attending to other matters of greater importance."

He then ordered them to open the way for a column of infantry which he was going back to bring up. The officer touched his hat, and immediately gave way, while Gen. Morgan rode thro' their column. As he would ride along he would address the stragglers, ordering them to "move up," that they were no better than deserters, and only wanted Morgan to catch them. They would touch their hats and move up briskly. In the meantime the prisoners who were following the General were convulsed with laughter, thinking no doubt that he was their prisoner, and they would see the fun out before giving him up. If this was their calculation they were sadly deceived, for the General coming to a place in the lawn where the fence was low, put spurs to his horse, and bidding his captured officers good day, was soon out of sight.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

A PRINCELY PRESENT.

P. W. A., the Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, says: It is reported that John Frasier & Co., of Charleston, S. C., have made a present to the Government of a splendid war steamer completely armed and equipped. This patriotic house, has heretofore rendered most valuable service in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC'R 11, 1862.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

☞Gen. Bragg has issued an order tendering a free pardon to all absent soldiers who return to their duty in a reasonable time. If they do not so return, vigorous and effective measures will be taken to secure their arrest and punishment.

We are reliably informed that certain persons in this county are using their influence to prevent soldiers who left their regiments without leave from returning. Such persons, whether dressed in pantaloons or petticoats, are alike enemies to the soldier and the country, and we can inform them that they are known and marked, and may, before they are ready for the trip, be ordered to depart for a more congenial clime.—Gov. Vance has solemnly declared that he will enforce the Conscript law, even if it should require the whole power of the State; and he will do it. He or she is an unworthy citizen who attempts to mislead and lure the soldier from his duty to his country. If in an unguarded moment the soldier has been led to desert, the best advice that can be given him is to go back at once to his duty.—Better—a thousand times better—die upon the battle field, than imperil the cause of his country and affix an everlasting stigma upon his name and posterity.

☞The Legislature has elected Mr. Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, State Treasurer, over Daniel W. Courts, one of the oldest and best officers in the State. Mr. Courts' offence consists in having been an original secessionist.—How long is the harmony of the State to be interrupted by this indecent partizan war upon men for opinion's sake?—If the Legislature can find no more important and patriotic work to do, they had better adjourn and go home. From the eastern shores of the State the people are crying for deliverance from the barbarous wretches who are overrunning their country, and petitions to this end have been poured in upon the Legislature. That august body, however, have no time to devote to such *small matters*. What is the deliverance of the people from the hated presence and accursed tyranny of the Abolition army, compared with the importance of rewarding a *partizan* for past services!—We can tell these gentlemen that their course is narrowly watched by the people, and that in some of their cases the verdict has already been made up. They have been weighed and found wanting. Their epitaph will be brief, but very significant: *He loved party better than country.*

THE TROUBLES IN HAYWOOD.

We learn that some thirty-five of the men engaged in the late rescue of Franklin from the jail of Haywood county have been captured. One was killed.—We learn also that several companies of troops belonging to Col. William H. Thomas' Legion have been despatched to that quarter to regulate matters.

As having some connection probably with the troubles in Haywood, we copy the following from the Knoxville Register—

. It is rumored, but not credited, that the militia Brigadier General Shields has organized an armed force, said to be 2000 strong, in Cocke county, Tenn., to resist the enforcement of the Conscript Act. Col. Thomas, of the Confederate service, has sent here (so it is rumored on the streets) for additional troops, in order that he may enforce the law and disperse Shields' band of tories. We believe this story to be an exaggeration, but it was current and credited yesterday afternoon.

☞Mr. James Brindle, of Haywood county, has sent us a lengthy article, accompanied by a certificate, denying the charge made through this paper some weeks since by J. A. Watson, of bad treatment of Confederate soldiers. He says Mr. Watson's statement was wholly untrue. We cannot publish the document at length, except as an advertisement. If Mr. Brindle desires its insertion he can send us $10 to pay expenses.

PROPOSED MEDIATION BY FRANCE.

The Richmond Whig says: The New York Herald, prompted by its wishes, thinks that Napoleon will leave the matter where it is. Others, who think they know the Emperor, entertain a different opinion. He does not often give over an enterprise which he has once undertaken. The Herald is delighted with Russia's reply, and is very abusive of England. It considers all the European Powers, except Russia, as bitterly hostile to the Yankee Government, and in this category it assigns the foremost place to Great Britain. It is gratifying to see the poor reward which the selfish, sneaking and contemptible policy of Lord Russell receives at the hands of his Yankee friends.

The English press is represented as strongly condemning the course of the Ministry. Parliament is now in session; and this refusal to co-operate with France will probably give the *coup de grace* to the superanuated Cabinet of Palmerston and Russell.

The publication of these documents serves to point out to us of the Confederate States where to look for our best friends in Europe. France, beyond a doubt, warmly sympathises with us; and if we are wise, we will hesitate at nothing short of independence, to enlist her actively in our behalf. A treaty, securing to her vast and exclusive privileges, would be a just compensation for her generous friendship, and a righteous retribution on England for her heartless and unmanly policy.

GEN. JOHNSON AND THE WEST.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has recovered from the effects of his wounds received at the battle of Seven Pines, and has reported for duty. The Richmond Examiner says he will take command in the West at a critical period. It is not impossible that in less than sixty days the Southwestern States will be encompassed with a Yankee force of three hundred thousand men. Buell's army, 80,000 strong, will be in Middle Tennesse,. occupying all the territory between the Memphis and Charleston railroad and the Cumberland river, ravaging North Alabama and threatening Chattanooga and East Tennessee. Even now an immense corps, represented as 60 or 70,000 strong, under Rosencranz, is advancing upon Holly Springs. It is likely that another heavy division under the command of the same wily general, will proceed down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Brute Butler is to be largely reinforced, thus enabling him to proceed up the Mississippi river, accompanied by his fleet. An immense number of gunboats are being built for operations on the river. Vicksburg, the heroic city, is to be invested by vast land forces in conjunction with the powerful fleet under Porter.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

A citizen of Alabama, says the Huntsville Confederate, who, we understand, has been seven weeks in Nashville, effected his escape, no matter how, some days ago, and reports the Abolition army, in and about Nashville, at 40,000, and greatly demoralized—that an almost indiscriminate robbery of the citizens by the soldiers is going on.—and that three regiments of Kentucky troops were recently disarmed and sent back, because of distrust in their loyalty to the Lincoln government.

Removing the Federal Capitol.—The Washington correspondents of Northern papers state that among other propositions that will be brought forward at the next session of the Yankee Congress, will be the expediency of removing the Federal Capitol farther North. Does this indicate the fears of the Yankees that their Capitol may be conquered by the Confederate armies? or perhaps in the too great proximity of Washington to Richmond the Lincolnites apprehend the influence of secession doctrines on the people of the former city, and wish to remove the dwellers therein from the political infection of near Richmond.

☞A writer in the Christian Index, from Richmond, Va., says, for the benefit of "Mr. Fearing," and his numerous family, that the army rolls in the Adjutant General's Office show the present Confederate force in the field to be over 600,000.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

General Johnson left Chattannooga yesterday morning for Murfreesboro', and will immediately assume command of the army. So says the Rebel; which paper also learns from a gentleman just through from Murfreesboro', that on Thursday Wharton's Brigade engaged in a series of brilliant skirmishes in the vicinity of Mill Creek, about eight miles from Nashville, in which one hundred of the enemy were killed. There was extensive skirmishes on Friday and Saturday also, by the same forces. Our troops still occupy Mill Creek.

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS.

An order for the enrollment of all persons subject to military duty, up to the age of 40, has been issued. See the order from Col. Young.

In this connection, we would call attention to the advertisement of Captain Hardy, of the 60th Regiment. Those who are subject to the Conscript law have an opportunity of volunteering in one of the best Regiments in the service.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State by the Legislature:

J. R. Stubbs, of Martin county.
F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt.
R. P. Dick, of Guilford.
J. R. Hargrove, of Anson.
Dr. Jas. Calloway, of Wilkes.
James A. Patton, of Buncombe.

☞We record with sorrow the death of C. R. P. Byers, Esq., who at one time conducted the Spectator at this place. He returned home from the army some weeks since in feeble health, and died on the 17th ult. He left a family to deplore his untimely death.—Obituary next week.

High Prices.—The last cargo sale of goods at Charleston, says the Savannah Republican proves either that the people are crazy, or that money has become next to worthless. Coffee sold, at wholesale, at $2 72½ per lb: calico at $2 per yard, and other articles at like almost fabulous prices. Gen. Beauregard suspended all passports until he could find out how many counterfeiters were in the crowd of purchasers.

☞Dr. Love of Haywood has introduced a resolution in the Legislature asking the Governor to request the President to excuse the western counties of this State from the further operation of the Conscription law, unless in case of great necessity. The resolution has not yet been acted on.

The Chicago (Illinois) Times balances accounts with the South in this wise:

"The forces of the two sections have been alternately advancing and retreating throughout the entire line of operations from East to West, and the fluctuations of a very evenly balanced war thus far have left us but slight matter of congratulation. Judging of the future by the past, if the contest eventuates in our favor, it will close upon a bankrupt Government and a people who can point to a corpse for every hearthstone in the land."

Very candid, for a Yankee.

☞The cotton and woolen manufacturers of this State held a meeting in Greensborough a few days since. Their proceedings have not transpired, except that they have agreed upon a scale of charges for cotton yarns, which they will sell, hereafter, at from $2 75 to $3 75 per bunch, at the factories.

☞Lincoln's recent message does not give much satisfaction at the North. The radical Abolition journals are dissatisfied with its position on the slavery question.

South Carolina has furnished 42,000 Confederate troops, besides eight regiments of State reserves for coast service. North Carolina has furnished eighty thousand.

☞The London Weekly Dispatch says of the South in the present war:

"Never, we assert with the utmost confidence, was there known a people so heroic, so brave, so prudent, so devoted."

☞Great alarm prevails at Memphis, owing to repeated and desperate efforts that are being made to burn the city.

THE 16TH REGIMENT.

We call attention to the following appeal from Col. McElroy of the 16th N. C. Troops. This gallant regiment has probably fought more battles and endured greater hardships than any regiment in the Confederate service.

Head Quarters 16th N. C. Troops,
Camp Near Orange C. H., Va.,
November 29th, 1862.

Editor Asheville News:—The attention of the citizens of North Carolina who have friends in this Regiment is called to their destitute condition. They are greatly in need of clothing of all kinds, and especially shoes, socks and blankets. I hope they will come to our assistance. We have now before us the prospect of an active winter campaign, and your soldiers must be comfortably clothed or they cannot endure the hardships before us. We have to-night completed a march of eight days, through the most mountainous portion of Virginia, and a great many of the members of this Regiment, as well as others, have marched the entire distance barefooted. I hope the good citizens of the Old North State will not suffer this state of things to exist much longer.

J. S. McELROY,
Col. 16th N. C. Troops.

Mobile to be Defended to the Last Extremity.—The Mayor of Mobile, in a letter to the Governor of Alabama, noticing the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of that State with reference to the defence of that city, says "the people of the city, without distinction of class, have long ago made up their minds that, come what might, Mobile should be defended to the last, and that the Abolition hordes of the North might level its edifices to ashes, but should never hold a part of its soil in peace."

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

We have received several numbers of the Daily Progress, just established in the city of Raleigh, by J. L. Pennington, Esq. It is a spirited paper, and will contain the latest news daily. Raleigh now boasts two daily papers.—Long may they wave.

☞Robert P. Wells, Esq., one of the oldest citizens, and we believe the oldest Magistrate, of this county, died a few days since.

☞Southampton county, Va., has appropriated $10,000 for clothing the soldiers in the Confederate army from that county.

☞The State of Georgia has appropriated $550,000 for the benefit of Hospitals, &c., to take care of her soldiers.

The Confederate and State Governments.—The General Assembly of North Carolina, on Thursday last, *unanimously* passed the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Person of New Hanover county:

1. Resolved, That the Confederate States of America have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established; and to that end, North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

2. Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to a re-union at any time or upon any terms.

3. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of His Excellency, President Davis, and that his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

4. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war set forth by His Excellency, Governor Vance, in his inaugural address and messages to the General Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

THE SOLDIER'S AID SOLIETY

Since its last published report, have received 1 pr. Blankets from Mrs. Bailey, and 1 Blanket from Mrs. Wm. Bailey, Black Mountain; 3 Comforts from Mrs. W. A. Patton, and $20 from Maj. Marcus Erwin. They have just dispatched a box to Raleigh for the benefit of the sick and wounded N. C. soldiers in the hospital in Richmond, containing 30 shirts, 30 drawers, 30 socks, 4 carpet blankets, 1 pr. woolen blankets, 4 bottles brandy from Mrs. Buxton, 6 bottles blackberry wine from Mrs. Dan. Summey, 1 bag flax seed from Mrs. Wm. A. Patton. The Sec. is now preparing a box to be sent to the 60th Regiment at Murfreesborough. Contributions solicited.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, December 5.—The New York Herald, of the 3d, says a portion of Banks' command left New York on the 2d, in a large fleet of transports, for the South.

The Yankee Congress met at noon on Monday, and Lincoln's message was read. He says that our strife pertains to ourselves, to passing generations of men, and can without convulsion be crushed forever with the passing of one generation. He recommends the adoption by Congress of a resolution and articles amendatory of the Constitution, as follows: Article 1. Every State wherein slavery exists, which shall abolish the same before the first of January, 1900, shall be compensated by the United States, in a bond bearing interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, to the amount of and for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States. Any State having received the bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards re-introduce or tolerate slavery, shall refund the bonds. Article 2. All slaves who by the chances of war have enjoyed freedom during the rebellion, shall be forever free, but loyal owners shall be compensated at rates provided for by the States. Article 3, provides for the colonization of free persons of color, with their own consent at a place without the United States. Lincoln says that in a certain sense the liberation of slaves will be the destruction of property acquired by descent as well as by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less so, for having been often said that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may be not quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, therefore, the common object of this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at the common charge? The plan is proposed as a paramount constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no very distant day, upon the terms proposed. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free. Honorable alike in what we give and what we receive, we shall save or may lose the last best hope of earth.

Lincoln says that in the month of June last there were grounds to expect that the maritime powers which in the beginning so unwisely recognized the insurgents as belligerents, would recede from that position; but the temporary reverses to the Federal arms has delayed that act of sympathy and justice. He recommends an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Lordenskiler, which was prevented by the commodore of the blockading squadron from leaving Charleston in May 1861, when that privilege had been granted to an English vessel.—Commercial and consular treaties have been negotiated with the Liberian Republic. The relations with Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and the other European States remain undisturbed.

HORSE THIEVES AND BUSHWHACKERS CAPTURED.

Three notorious Lincolnite horse thieves were captured on Thursday night, on New river, in Anderson county, by W. H. Edwards and Lieut. Proffitt, with ten of Capt. Beard's men. Their names are Daniel Van, Jacob Harness and Joshua White. Three stolen horses were recovered, and two rifles captured.—These men are most desperate characters, being deserters from Houk's, Byrd's and Clift's East Tennessee renegade regiments at Cumberland Gap. They have been plundering and bushwacking for three months in the edge of Anderson county. They were brought to this city yesterday, and safely lodged in jail. Van, the most notorious desperado of the three, has been a terror to the citizens of Anderson county for eight or ten years, and it is to be hoped that none of them will again be turned loose, to return to their work of murder and depredation. The people of Anderson are certainly under lasting obligations to Mr. Edwards and Lieut. Proffitt and his brave men, for their capture.

Col. Palmer, of the 58th N. C. regiment, has captured and sent to this city thirty-three Abolitionists, and four negroes (in Yankee uniforms.) They were taken in the vicinity of Big Creek Gap. *Knoxville Register.*

Newbern.—We learn that a number of refugees, worn out with Yankee rule, came up from Newbern last week.—They report that the Yankees have a force of twelve or fifteen thousand at that place. They also state that there are ten thousand negroes there, and that they are dying at the rate of ten to fifteen per day.—*Standard.*

THE WAR.

By the latest advices from Virginia, the two armies were still facing each other at Fredericksburg. The popular clamor of the North which ejected McClellan from command, the everlasting "On to Richmond," still urges Burnside to cross the Rappahannock, and give Lee battle. The impression prevails that the Abolition army will cross the river fifteen miles below Fredericksburg, and there begin their onward movement. Burnside, it is said is removed, and "fighting Joe Hooker" succeeds him.—We had thought that Burnside was to be used as a puppet to be supplanted by some Abolitionist of the Lincoln Massachusetts stamp of politicians—of Hooker's political complexion we are not advised.

Gen. Joe. Johnson has gone to Murfreesboro' where he will receive a wild joyous welcome from the brothers and kindred of those whom he so often led to victory on the plains and hillsides of Virginia. The Abolitionists are devastating the country about Lebanon, Tennessee.

Gen. Pemberton is giving entire satisfaction, it seems, in northern Mississippi. He toils both by day and night, and is actively supported by the old veteran Price. All Mississippi is in arms.

We have no definite news of any importance from the mountain gaps North of us. The approach of Federal Morgan from Lexington must needs be slow. For 100 miles beyond Cumberland Gap he must march over a desolate country. If he should enter East Tennessee he must bring with him his supplies. There is nothing this side the mountains with which to sustain an army. We have only the statement of the Louisville papers for the fact that this force is moving towards Cumberland Gap. Their reception has been provided for.

The mountains are full of bandits.—Many weak-minded citizens of East Tennessee have fled into these inaccessible retreats to escape conscription. They thus suffer infinitely more than they would in the Confederate army, and if they cross into the Abolition lines they must there go into the service.

Three great battles are imminent.—The first will occur in North Mississippi or Virginia. We do not expect a great battle in Middle Tennessee for some time to come, though at any time a skirmish may involve both armies in a general engagement.—*Knoxville Register.*

STOCKS.

The great feature of the day, in this market, is the stupendous rush for Confederate bonds. The scheme of discontinuing the issue of notes convertible in eight per cent. bonds is operating more happily in retiring the present currency than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. From all sections of the country money is pouring in for investment. Some idea of the press of purchasers may be obtained from the fact that the Treasury is actually already two days behind in the delivery of stocks. If this eagerness to invest continue, as we see no reason to doubt that it will, the whole of the present currency must be funded prior to the 22d of April, 1863. It now behooves Mr. Secretary Memminger to hurry up his new currency.

Confederate 15,000,000 bonds have still further advanced. They are scarce and, being considered a first class investment, are seldom offered. There is likewise a corresponding advance in all good stocks. We quote the following from the sales of Messrs. John A. Lancaster & Son, on Saturday: Confederate 100,000,000 bonds, 100 and interest; Confederate 15,000,000 bonds, 110 and interest; North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, 135 (flat;) North Carolina 8 per cent. bonds, 120 and interest; Virginia suspended bonds, 125; Virginia registered bonds, 106 and interest; Missouri 6 per cent. bonds, 112½; Bank of Richmond stock, 80; Bank of the Commonwealth, 103; Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance stock, 40; Albemarle Insurance Company's stock, 82½; Virginia Central Railroad stock, 75; Richmond and Danville Railroad stock, 100; Richmond and York River Railroad bonds, 100 and interest; Virginia Life Insurance Company's stock, 150 offered.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A suspicious looking individual we learn appeared in Ringgold this morning, hatless and shoeless, peddling on a bag of turnips. He pretended to be crazy; but from his actions, conversation, &c., suspicion as to both his insanity and loyalty was created, when he was arrested, and after being taken outside of town and having a cord attached to his neck, and drawn over the limb of a tree a few times, he admitted that he was one of a gang who had been sent into the country for the purpose of burning Railroad bridges, Government stores, &c.; he also stated that some of the gang were in the mountains, designating the place, when a party of the citizens immediately went in search of them, and several were apprehended. He further stated that another party had gone below that point (Ringgold) towards Atlanta, and scattered through the country, for the same hellish purpose.—*Dalton Times.*

DISTILLATION FROM GRAIN, &c.

The House has passed the Senate bill against the distillation of spirituous liquors, with some amendments which will undoubtedly meet the concurrence of the Senate. We may, therefore, consider the bill as passed. The following synopsis will show what a stringent measure has been adopted.

It prohibits the distillation of spirituous liquors from any kind of grain, including rice, also from potatoes, sugar cane, sugar cane seed, syrup, molasses, peas, pea nuts, and dried fruit of every description; and from mixtures of any of the above articles. It imposes a penalty of *not less* than one thousand dollars and an imprisonment of not more than ninety days for each offense. Each day or part of a day engaged in such distillation, being declared a distinct offence. Any person transporting any of the above articles out of the State, for the purpose of distillation, becomes subject to the penalties of the bill.

The bill to be in force from and after the 1st of January, 1863, and continue in force to 1st of January, 1865.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

A BLOODY NIGHT.

The following is another exhibit from the local column of the Nashville Union, of the delightful state of affairs under Andy Johnson's rule:

Five men were murdered in this city on Thursday night. It seems to have been a carnival of blood. One of the victims was Mr. Hollister, keeper of the saloon at the Commercial Hotel, who was knocked in the head by a soldier with a slung shot.

A soldier was on guard beyond the Chattanooga depot, shot another soldier, the other day, for refusing to halt. Last night the comrade of the deceased man killed the guard.

Capt. Weitmiller, of the Bellieview Brewery, was so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover.

A man was slain on College street.—We have heard no particulars of his death. And we learn that a negro was the fifth victim of assassination.

The Ten Missouri Murders.—The ten Confederate soldiers whom the Abolition brute, McNeill lately murdered in Missouri, were not executed for killing an enemy. It seems that a man was missing from the neighborhood of the ten, and they were held responsible for his safety, and ordered to have him forthcoming within a fixed time, under the penalty of death. The time passed, and they were slain. It turns out now that the day after the murder the missing man returned to his home. He had not been molested, and was absent on business which he did not desire to communicate to his friends. This statement is made on the authority of a St. Louis paper. The crime in the case is made more terrible by this statement.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 17th, says:

"A loyal Tennessee regiment formed a portion of Parson Brownlow's congregation on Sunday. Addressing himself, in his sermon, to them, advised them to obey their officers until they arrived in East Tennessee, after which they shall exercise their own taste in settling old scores with the rebels in that section."

A Daring Exploit.—Col. James R. Howard, of the Alabama cavalry, reached Knoxville recently from a scout in Kentucky as far as Burksville. The Register says he encountered, on the 20th ult., a large force of Abolition cavalry and infantry on the Columbia pike, and after a brisk engagement routed them, killing thirty. Our loss was four killed and three wounded.—Col. Howard captured 5,000 hogs, and after two severe skirmishes drove back the enemy, and safely brought out the hogs.

☞A member of a partizan corps in Tennessee was captured some time ago by the Yankees and hung. The Colonel of the regiment subsequently caught some Yankees, and forthwith hung five of them. He then sent word to the Yankee General what he had done, and stated that he had adopted it as his rule of warfare to hang five Yankees for every Confederate so treated by the enemy. The result has been that no more of his men are hung, but regularly exchanged.

☞The Richmond Enquirer gives an account of an establisment in that city that now turns out ten Sharpe's rifles daily, and will soon be able to make fifty a day. The machinery is very extensive and employs 130 workmen.

Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, has been elected Confederate States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Toombs.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Dec. 7.—Some twenty prisoners arrived here from Lynchburg this morning, including the Tennessee and Kentucky renegade bridge burners, locomotive stealers and six prisoners of war.

A large fire broke out at half-past 1 o'clock to-day, consuming a row of houses known as Tyler's, near the corner of Main and Water streets. Eleven tenements, embracing nearly a square, were consumed. The property was mostly owned by H. W. Tyler. The origin of the fire unknown. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Richmond, Dec. 8.—The force of the enemy who doubtless occupy Winchester is estimated at 16,000.

Nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day. The weather is very cold here.

The trial of the notorious Dr. Rucker, the Abolition thief and outlaw, is progressing at Fincastle.

Richmond, Dec. 8.—Advices have been just received from the Valley that the Federal commander sent a flag of truce to the town of Winchester, demanding its surrender. The citizens sent him word that there were no Confederate troops there to dispute its occupation with him. Not being satisfied, he sent another flag, demanding its surrender, and was informed that the town was in his power, if he determined to occupy it. The Federals then entered Winchester with their whole force numbering between three and four thousand infantry and artillery. They held the town about two hours, when suddenly finding themselves in dangerous proximity to a force of Confederate cavalry, they fell back in the direction of Ox Ferry. It is believed the object of this Yankee force is to protect the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Winchester was promptly occupied by our troops and is once more in possession of the Confederates.

10 p. m.—Nothing has been received from Fredericksburg to-day of a warlike character, unless perhaps the confirmation of the report that the enemy is concentrating in the vicinity of Port Royal. Beyond this, no accounts of any importance have transpired.

The steamship China has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. The distress in the manufacturing districts is increasing and attracting more attention from the Government.

The elections in America are the theme of general comment. The prevailing impression is that the Democratic successes are an important step towards peace.

The London Herald says the relations of France and England have assumed an unsatisfactory character.

Cabinet Councils are frequently held.

It is rumored that France has sent another note to England in response to Lord Russell's reply.

The London Saturday Review thinks Napoleon has other movements afoot which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme; that the express mention of the name of Confederate States, which they selected for themselves, virtually involves recognition, and the proposed armistice implies an opinion which may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words.

The same paper hints at a probable alliance of France with the Southern States in connection with the Emperor's designs in Mexico.

FROM THE WEST.

Mobile, Dec. 7.

A special despatch to the Advertiser, dated Saltillo, says the reported advance of the enemy down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on this side, is without foundation.

Our pickets were not fired upon as reported, and no enemy is nearer than Corinth. Paroled prisoners state that Corinth is garrisoned by only 2,000 troops.

The Mobile Tribune learns that the enemy's forces, which approached Grenada, Mississippi, were a portion of Gen. Curtis' command, numbering 1,500 cavalry, 1,500 infantry, and a section of artillery. They came from Helena, Arkansas, and halted within three miles of Grenada. There was no Confederate force to meet them, but the people rushed to arms, and by their courage and judicious bushwhacking drove the Abolitionists back to Judge Fisher's plantation, ten miles from Grenada, where they made a stand and commenced throwing up fortifications. The heavy rains have made the roads almost impassable, and it is supposed will render the retreat of the Yankees impossible. It is believed that the Confederates, by quick marching movements, will bag the whole force.

The Abolitionists destroyed the Railroad bridge three miles from Grenada.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, on the 2d, telegraphs the following: The Democratic Representatives, yesterday, showed how much they were emboldened by the recent successes of that party in the North; the manner of several was decidedly imperious, and both their actions and language gave full evidence that they intended to support no measures that were not based upon the Constitution, as all the Democratic Presidents had construed it.

A New Phase.—The policy of the enemy in West Tennessee, has assumed a new phase. It has recently been announced that no more provision crops will be permitted to be grown, but that the whole industrial strength of the country must be devoted to the culture of cotton. This policy they declare their determination to enforce, promising supplies from the granaries of the North-west.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN 26 years old, and her girl child 3 or 4 years old.—Payment required in Corn and Pork, the balance in Confederate notes fundable in 8 per cent. Bonds. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Dec. 11. 3t

NEGROES TO HIRE,

FROM the 1st of January, 1863, for twelve months:
1 Likely Negro Man about 20 years old, and 1 Woman who is a good cook and washer.
Apply to SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Dec. 11. 3t

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 9, 1862.

I HAVE been authorized to receive recruits for the 60th N. C. Reg't, now in Breckinridge's Division, Gen. Polk's corps, and all persons wishing to join *any* company in the Reg't, are requested to report to me as soon as possible, and I will furnish them transportation. I will remain in Asheville for a few days.
W. M. HARDY, Capt.
Co. A, 60th Reg't N. C. Vol.
Dec. 11. tf

$30 REWARD.

Head Quarters 60th N. C. Vol., Murfreesboro', Tenn., Nov. 25, 1862.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to these Head Quarters, of Thomas Lindsay, private in my Co., who deserted his command on the 15th November, 1862. The said Lindsay lives near Leicester, N. C., is light complexion, red hair, is 6 ft. high, and can out run or dance any body!
$30 will be paid, as above stated, for his apprehension and delivery, or $15 for his confinement until sent for.
JAMES M. RAY, Capt. Co. F.
Dec. 11. 4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1862.

Sarah Shuford vs. George and J. I. Shuford. Petition for Dower in Lands.

IT appearing that Benjamin King and wife, and Charles Shuford, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that public advertisement be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the said Benj. King and wife and Charles Shuford, to appear at the next term of this Court, or order will be taken as to them and dower granted.
Witness, GEORGE ORR, C. C. C.
Dec. 11. 6t

$60 REWARD.

Hd. Q'rters, Murfreesboro', Mid. Tenn., November 24, 1862.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at these Head Quarters, of M. B. Wells and J. P. Copeland, privates in Co. I, 60th Reg't N. C. Vol., or fifteen dollars each for their confinement in Asheville jail. Said M. B. Wells is about seventeen years of age, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs about one hundred and thirty-five lbs.—Said J. P. Copeland is about twenty-six years of age, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, is about five feet eight inches high, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, and is a resident of McDowell county.
By order of Col. J. A. McDowell, commanding 60th Reg't N. C. Vol.
G. M. ROBERTS, Capt.
Comd'g Co. I, 60th Reg't N. C. Vol.
Dec. 11. 4t

RECEIVER'S SALE.

BY virtue of decrees of the District Court of North Carolina, held for the District of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, on the first Monday of December, A. D., 1862, I shall expose to sale at public auction at the Court House in Marshall, on Monday of January Court, 1863, a tract of land situated in Madison county, on the head waters of Spring Creek, supposed to contain

Twelve Hundred Acres,

Late the property of Ezekiel Birdseye, an alien enemy.
I will also sell, in Asheville, on Monday of January Court, 1863, at the Court House door, at public auction, a lot of

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Late the property of alien enemies unknown.
Terms—CASH.
W. H. BAILEY, Receiver.
Dec. 11. 4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina for an amendment to the Charter of the Town of Asheville. Dec. 4—6t.

ATTENTION!

Head Quarters 108 Reg't N. C. Militia, Asheville, Dec. 9, 1862.

I. Captains and other officers commanding companies of the 108th Reg't N. C. Militia, are required to assemble all men found in their respective districts between the ages of 18 and 40, on the public square at the Court House in Asheville, on Saturday the 20th day of December, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for enrollment.

II. All persons who may desire to volunteer must do so before the 20th of December, the day set apart for enrollment, and must join companies which were in the service of the Confederate States on the 16th of April, 1862.

III. No discharge granted prior to the 11th day of October, 1862, will be acknowledged.

IV. All persons claiming exemption under an act known as the exemption act, and those claiming exemption on the ground that they have put a substitute in the service, are included.

V. There will be an Examining Board appointed to examine conscripts at their regular Regimental muster grounds.

By order of Col. Peter Mallett, commanding conscripts in N. C.
W. R. YOUNG,
Col. Comd'g 108th N. C. M.
Dec. 11. 1t

NOTICE.

THE attention of those soldiers who are now absent from Gen. Bragg's command, and especially those absent from the 60th N. C. Reg't without leave, is called to General Order No. 4, appended below, offering full pardon to all such soldiers who will report within a reasonable time to their respective commands. The undersigned will remain in Asheville for several days, and earnestly urges all members of the 60th N. C. Reg't, now absent without leave, to report to him, and transportation will be furnished to their Regiment. It is important that they should take advantage of this merciful amnesty offered by their commanding General, at an early day.
W. M. HARDY, Capt.
Co. A, 60th Reg't N. C. Vol.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

Head Quarters Army of Tennessee, Murfreesboro', Tenn., December 1, 1862.

Gratified beyond expression at the confident tone and fine discipline which pervades his troops, and full of admiration at their fortitude and patient submission to privations, united with their gallantry and heroism in the recent arduous and brilliant campaign by which so much valuable territory has been redeemed and so many true and loyal people liberated, the General commanding is induced to publish a full pardon to all soldiers absent without authority who shall within a reasonable time return to their commands and report for duty.

They are urged at once to avail themselves of this privilege before the inauguration of the new system of Military Courts established by law, as a vigorous and prompt administration of justice will be meted out to all delinquents. Thereafter no excuses will be allowed those who abandon their colors, and leave their comrades to perform their duties and defend their homes.

Commissioned officers guilty of such offenses are excluded from the benefits of this amnesty, and will not be excused. They are held to be unworthy to command gallant men, and to merit exemplary punishment. Vigorous measures have been adopted to arrest all who fail to respond to this last generous appeal, and they must expect full justice, tempered only with the mercy they have failed to show either to their comrades or their cause.

By command of General Bragg.
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Dec. 11.—tf. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS,

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Camp Holmes, December 1, 1862.

IN Accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the following General Order, No. 96, is published:—

The enrolling officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said orders.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction.
E. G. Mann, Adjutant.

Adj't and Insp. Gen.'s Office, Richmond, Nov. 27, 1862.

General Orders, No. 96.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other causes than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I, of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction, thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I, of General Orders No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order, (Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.
Dec. 11. 7t

RETURN OF OUR COMMISSIONERS FROM RICHMOND.—We learn that Hon. S. J. Person and Messrs. Waddell, Hall and Arrendell, Commissioners to Richmond on the defence of the State, have returned with, as we expected and *knew* they would, the gratifying assurance from President Davis that all will be done within the power of the Government to save from harm the Old North State.—We say we *knew* this assurance would be given to the representatives of the State by President Davis, for we were prepared to tell the Legislature in advance of their action that such was the intention, long since formed, of the President. We have no fault to find with the action of the Legislature in sending Commissioners on this errand, though we thought it manifested a distrust of the *desire* of President Davis to guard the State, while it implied a belief in his having means at his disposal which he would not use to that end. If the result of the trip of the Commissioners shall have the effect of convincing those who are not specially the President's friends, that he is the *President* and the *man* his friends believe and know him to be, then it will not have been in vain. Trust in the President and all will be well.—*State Journal.*

CAPTURE OF TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from a letter in the Raleigh Journal of Saturday that Capt. John N. Whitford's company of Partizan Rangers captured a yankee gunboat on Bay River in Craven county on Thursday last, and burnt the boat and took the crew prisoners consisting of 22 white men and 20 negroes.

And the Wilmington Journal learns officially that Capt. Newkirk's cavalry company and Capt. Adams' artillery company, destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats in New River, Onslow county, last week. The boat had been to Jacksonville, the county seat of Onslow, where the crew had broke into the Court House and Post Office and stolen their contents. The boat was attacked on its way back and driven ashore. The crew immediately fired her and escaped in a small boat; but a large quantity of shot, shell, ammunition and small arms were saved by our men. We hope every yankee boat that enters our rivers will be attacked in the same way.

☞There were two soldiers on yesterday, reading the Register in front of our office. The one read thus, "The Kangaroo with latest European advices, has arrived at New York and"—"What's that?" said the listener, "what the h--ll's Old Abe been to Europe for?"

The difference between Old Abe and a steamship may be perceptible, but the similitude of his Royal Majesty to the curious denizen of New Holland, is remarkably exact.

In 1860, Dan Rice with his Circus, brought a Kangaroo to Memphis; when the animal was led into the ring, a drunken spectator, a citizen of Illinois, sung out, "There's my friend Abe Linken, hic—its him by ——." There was a universal roar of laughter. During the same year, at Barnum's on Broadway, N. Y., there was a fidgety, long-legged Kangaroo. For a time there was a placard hard by, which ran thus "This gentleman came a passenger by the Australasian; he is designated a Kangaroo, better known among the vulgar herd as Abe Lincoln."

He is worthy of the name. He leaps over all constitutional barriers, with perfect ease.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE AND SPAIN.—The ignominious manner in which the United States Government backs down upon the slightest menace of foreign Powers is enough to make any man who ever belonged to it blush for the name of American. The very first intimation which France and Spain have given of their determination to have redress for wrongs committed upon their citizens by the United States authorities has proved enough to bring the Lincoln Government to its knees. It is only against us, whom they regard as weak and unable to cope with them, that they display an unyielding and ferocious temper. Can anything be more cowardly and disgraceful? But they seem to have no shame left, and no regard for national character and honor, nor for any other consideration, except vengeance upon the South.

The Senate of Georgia has passed an act to put to death every citizen of the United States found within the State of Georgia after the first day of January next. They are to be presumed to be aiding and abetting insurrection, according to Lincoln't proclamation.

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

LOSS BY FIRE

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

SALT! SALT!!

THE undersigned SALT COMMISSIONERS for the county of Buncombe, want to hire

100 Wagons and Teams,

For which they will pay liberal prices in cash. The TEAMS are wanted to go to the Salt Works in Virginia. The citizens of the county are hereby notified that we want a large number of Salt Sacks, for which we will pay the cash value on delivery to any of the Commissioners. The Sacks are wanted immediately to send for the Salt to supply the county.

W. D. RANKIN,
W. R. BAIRD,
JOHN BURGIN,
N. BLACKSTOCK, } Salt Comms'rs.

Sept. 18. tf

C.S. ARMORY, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

AUGUST 12TH, 1862.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

3,000 FEET CHERRY PLANK,
5,000 " 1½ & 1¼ in. Pine "
5,000 " 1 in. Poplar "
10,000 " 2¼ " Blk. Walnut "
5,000 Bus. Best Pine Charcoal.
500 Cords Wood.

All well seasoned. The highest CASH prices will be paid upon delivery.

R. W. PULLIAM,
Agent C. S. A. Comd'g.

August 14. tf

ALWAYS AT WORK.

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

MARBLE YARD, Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

Ho! for the Salt Works!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE ***VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.***

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

CARPENTERS AND MASONS.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

WOOD CHOPPERS.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

COMMON LABORERS.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.

July 17. tf

NOTICE.

ALL previous advertisements from this Dep't. cease to be in force from this date.

D. P. RAMSEUR, Asst. Surg.
and Med. Purveyor C. S. A.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dec. 4—3t

EIGHT NEGROES TO HIRE.

ONE negro man, four boys large enough for plough-boys, and three girls large enough for nurses. Apply to

J. D. HYMAN,
Asheville, N. C.

Dec. 4.—2t

NEGRO FOR SALE.

A NO. 1 LIKELY NEGRO MAN FOR SALE. Inquire of

E. J. ASTON.

Nov. 27. 2t

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

SHOE PEGS.

I AM MANUFACTURING SHOE PEGS, and will fill orders to their turn. TERMS CASH. Address

H. LINDSEY,
Asheville, N. C.

Sept. 18.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, in order to stop, if possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non-residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Private Sec.

Dec. 4. 2t

$30.00 REWARD.

DESERTED This camp on the night of the 22nd Nov., 1862, W. C. HUGHES. He is some 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs 145 or 50 lbs., slender built, quick spoken, dark eyes and hair, swathy complexion. The above reward will be given for his delivery at the Headquarters of the 60th Reg't N. C. Troops, Murfreesboro', Tenn., or fifteen dollars for the apprehension of the rascal in Asheville Jail.

W. R. WEST, Capt.

Dec. 4.—3t Comd'g Co. K, 60th N. C. T.

ATTENTION!

HEAD QUARTERS 64TH REG'T N. C. VOL., KNOXVILLE, Nov. 27, 1862.

ALL men absent from this command on furlough, are ordered to report at these Head Quarters immediately. Men on sick list must report also at the expiration of their furlough, or they will be published as deserters and rewards offered for them. A Surgeons certificate will not be taken unless he makes a full statement and is convinced that it would endanger their lives to remove to camp, and he must make the statement upon oath. By command of

Col. L. M. ALLEN,
Comd'g 64th Reg't N. C. Vol.

L. H. SMITH, Adjutant. Dec. 4—3t

$30.00 REWARD.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., Nov. 25, 1862.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at this camp, of Elbert S. Burgner, a private in company I, 62nd Reg't N. C. Troops. Said Burgner is about 22 years of age, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds. Said E. S. Burgner left camp at Zollicoffer, Tenn., on the 25th Oct., on an 8 days furlough and has not since been heard of. His father lives in the southern part of Washington county, Tenn., and his mother in Haywood, N. C.; in either of which places he may be lurking.

By command of Col. R. G. A. Love.

WM. J. WILSON, Capt.

Dec. 4.—3t Co. I, 62d Reg't N. C. T.

$30.00 REWARD.

HEAD QUARTERS 29TH N. C. TROOPS, NORMANDY, Nov. 25, 1862.

THE above reward will be paid for each of the following deserters, privates in company C, 29th N. C. Troops: James Whitted and W. J. McFalls. James Whitted deserted on the 4th inst., having procured a pass to go to Morristown Hospital as nurse. Whitted is 5 ft. 10 in. high, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, and may be found in the neighborhood of Sandy Mush. McFalls is 5 ft. 9 in. high, dark complexion, blue eyes, light hair and broad face, and deserted the company and Reg't on or about the 15th inst., and may be found in the neighborhood of Fine's Creek; or $15 dollars will be paid for each of them, confined in any jail or camp in the Confederacy, so that I can get them.

By order of Maj. Creasman.

JOHN W. GUDGER, Capt.

Dec. 4.—3t Co. C, 29th N. C. T.

STOP THE THIEF!

A BLACK MARE stolen from my stable on Monday night last. She is five years old, and about fourteen hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the MARE, and TWICE AS MUCH for the thief. Stop the scoundrel. W. MORRISON.

Near Asheville, Nov. 13, 1862.—tf.

TO HIRE.

A SMART, active young negro woman, who understands house work generally. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

Nov. 20. 5t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present session of the Legislature of North Carolina for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from Asheville, N. C., to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Johnson's Depot.

Nov. 14. 6t

NOTICE.

A. T. SUMMEY, Esq., has my books, and also the books of HARDY & SUMMEY, to close up; and notice is hereby given to all who are owing any thing to come forward and settle with him immediately.

Oct. 23.—3m. J. G. HARDY.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

WILLIAM F. JONES, Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. M. E. LAZARUS,

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDical College of New York, and previous to the war, editor of a Medical Quarterly in that city, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Asheville and the neighborhood

Office at the house recently occupied by GOV. VANCE. Oct. 30.—tf

SWANNANOA HOUSE, Asheville, N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above House, (Late Smith's Hotel,) and having thoroughly overhauled it from cellar to garret, would respectfully inform the traveling public, and those in search of health or pleasure, that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style not inferior to the best. Attentive SERVANTS will be on hand to wait upon his guests, and his TABLE will be supplied with the best the country affords.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

September 11, 1862. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

July 31, 1862. tf

Office of Surg. Gen. of N. C.,

NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

THE following articles are required for our sick and wounded soldiers:

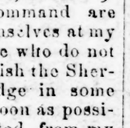
Shoes, Socks, Hats, Coats, Pants, Drawers, Leather, Shoe Thread, Lasts, (from No. 6 to No. 12 inclusive,) Buttons, Cotton Cloth, Flannel, Potatoes, Brandy, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., &c.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute will please address the undersigned. Transportation will be furnished, if necessary, by the government.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. Gen. of N. C.

Nov. 20. 1m

$3.00 REWARD.



STRAYED or stolen, one BLACK COW, of medium size, with a bell on when she left home, long horns, entirely black except the belly which is white. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me in Asheville; or will pay any one for their trouble if they will get her up and let me know it, so I can get her. She may probably have a calf. She is in Joseph Miller's mark and was raised on Haw Creek.

Nov. 20.—3t G. W. SHACKLEFORD.

ATTENTION!

HEAD Q'RS 60TH N. C. REG'T, MURFREESBORO', BRECKINRIDGE'S DIV. ARMY OF MDL. TENN., Nov 16, 1862.

ALL men belonging to my command are hereby notified to report themselves at my Head Quarters immediately. Those who do not make the effort to do so at once I wish the Sheriffs of the county to arrest and lodge in some safe jail and report them to me as soon as possible. All of those who have deserted from my Camp a reward of $30 will be paid for their delivery.

J. A. McDOWELL, Col.

Nov. 27.—tf. Com'dg 60th N. C. Regt.

$30.00 REWARD.

CAMP CARTER, EAST TENN.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for each of the following named soldiers, if delivered at these Head Quarters, or fifteen dollars for each delivered at Hendersonville Jail: Wm. L. Case, Andrew J. Case, Richard T. Drake, Jeremiah George, Wm. M. Henderson, Solomon W. Heatherly, John C. Osteen, Thomas J. Rollins, Joseph M. Rollins and John Kelly.

They are all residents of Transylvania county, with the exception of Thomas J. Rollins, Joseph M. Rollins and Richard T. Drake, who are from Henderson county.

By order of Col. R. G. A. Love, commanding 62nd Regiment N. C. Troops.

L. C. NEILL, Capt.
Co. "E," 62d Reg't N. C. Troops.

Nov. 27. 3tpd

$30.00 REWARD.

HEAD QUARTERS, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, Nov. 20, 1862.

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to me at these Head Quarters, of Private A. J. Presley. Said Presley is thirty-four years of age, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds.

When the company left home on the 2d day of September, said Presley was furloughed for fifteen days, with orders to report at the expiration of that time to his company commander at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., but has never made his appearance. I learn that he has removed from Haywood county, where he resided at the time he was furloughed, to Henderson county.—Those who are at home, and desire the success of the cause of the South, will see that this man be brought to justice.

By order of Col. Wm. H. Thomas.

ELISHA G. JOHNSON, Comd'g
Co. C, Thomas' Legion.

Nov. 27. 2tpd

$30.00 REWARD.

HEAD QUARTERS, 29TH N. C. TROOPS, Camp Lenoir, East Tenn.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the following named deserters of my company "C," 29th N. C. Troops, or $15 for each of them if confined in any jail or dungeon, viz: Andrew E. Ingle, Joseph Fore, Andrew J. Black and Anson M. Sams. They are all residents of Buncombe county, and may be found skulking in the neighborhoods of R. P. Wells, James Sluder, and John D. Gillespie. The friends of the Conscript act will please see that the above named men are arrested and sent back to their command immediately.

JOHN W. GUDGER, Capt.
Co. C, 29th N. C. Troops.

Nov. 27. 3tpd

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

I HAVE just received and opened an invoice of goods purchased in Europe, consisting in part of

Sulphate Quinine,	Ext. Traxicum,
" Morphine,	Ext. Geutian,
Gum Opium,	Nuguent. Hyrarg,
Iodide of Potassium,	Nutmegs,
Gum Camphor,	Cream Tartar,
Benzoric Acid,	Hoffman's Anodyne,
Spts. Nitric Ether,	Sulphur,
Blister Plaster,	Chloride Soda,
Chloroform,	Chlorate Potass,
Croton Oil,	Uva Ursi,
Acetate Lead,	Buchu,
Gum Guaiac,	Adhesive Plaster,
Glass Syringes,	Trusses,
Iron by Hydrogen,	Glyceniue,
Symp. Iodide of Iron,	Pulv. Rhee,
Oil Cloves,	Pulv. Cinchona,
Oil Bergamot,	Olive Oil,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Gamboge,
Castor Oil,	Gum Ammoniac,
Carbonate Ammonia,	Burgundy Pitch,
&c., &c.,	&c., &c.,

ALSO,

50 Doz. Spool Cotton Thread—White and Black,
200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 500 lbs. Copperas,
400 Gallons Alcohol. All of which are for sale at ASTON'S.

Nov. 6. tf

JON. WHALEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

$150 REWARD.

Catch the deserters--Bring them to justice!

HEADQUARTERS 62D REG'T N. C. TROOPS, HAYNESVILLE, TENN., Oct. 9, 1862.

I WILL give one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the apprehension and delivery to me at these Headquarters of the following named deserters from my command, Company C, 62nd Regiment N. C. Troops, or thirty dollars for either of them, viz: Montraville M. Roberson, H. F. Roberson, Posey A. Roberson, Elisha Franklin and John Messer.

DESCRIPTION.

MONTRAVILLE M. ROBERSON, is thirty years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, auburn hair, swathy complexion, slender built, and weighs about 150 pounds.

H. F. ROBERSON is 28 years of age, 6 feet high, auburn hair, lisps when talking, and weighs 170 pounds.

POSEY A. ROBERSON is 24 years of age, swathy complexion, five feet 9 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, and is very stoop-shouldered, and would make a fine looking soldier if his head was turned the other way. All three of the above named persons are sons of Alexander Roberson, familiarly known in Haywood county as the copper-bottom, and are supposed to be lurking about in the mountains of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee.

ELISHA FRANKLIN is 33 years old, has sandy hair, grey eyes, freckled face, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 150 pounds.

JOHN MESSER is 28 years old, light hair, beard nearly white, fair skin, 6 feet high, and weighs 160 pounds. The two latter are supposed to be in the mountains in Haywood county.

The good of the service requires that these men should be caught and brought out of their hiding places and punished severely as an example to others. I therefore appeal to all good citizens—every one who has the cause of Southern Independence at heart—to keep a sharp look out for them, and on the very first opportunity to arrest them and bring them here to me, and get the liberal reward offered.

By command of Col. R. G. A. Love,

JOHN TURPIN, Capt.
Co. C, 62nd Reg't N. C. Troops.

Oct. 16. tf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, HAYNESVILLE, TENN., Oct. 9, 1862.

THE Above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at these Headquarters of JOSEPH A. GRANT, a private in Company A, 62d Regiment N. C. Troops. Said Grant is about 25 years of age, red complexion, blue eyes and light hair, is about five feet six inches high, and weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds.

By command of Col. R. G. A. Love,

ASBURY T. ROGERS, Capt.
Com'd'g Co. A. 62d N. C. T.

Oct. 16. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

Selling Goods for Pay Down.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

WANTED:

FROM FORTY TO FIFTY ADDITIONAL hands in the SEGAR FACTORY at ASHEVILLE. Liberal wages will be given, and persons employed will be supplied with Provisions at reasonable prices. Application to be made at the SEGAR FACTORY, ASHEVILLE.

Oct. 2. tf

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ALL persons wishing to avoid Conscription, now have an opportunity of volunteering. According to the late Proclamation of the President, all are called out between 18 and 40.—All wishing to go as volunteers, and get a

Bounty of One Hundred Dollars,

Will apply to me at Asheville; J. D. Barnard, on Ivy; Wm. Alexander, on Swannanoa; and Sam'l Gudger, on Hominy. M. P. ROBERTS.

Nov. 6. tf

YANCY COUNTY CLAIMS.

INSTANTER claims yearly allowed exceed the contingent tax. Numbered claims, allowed as an insolvent debtor his notes, are receding year by year further and further from payment. We propose to purchase all these claims against the county of Yancy, or we will receive them as gifts and return our thanks.

A. J. ROBERTS & CO.,
or B. D. WILSON, Attorney.

Burnsville, 27th Nov., 1862. tf